

## AMARILLO DAILY NEWS

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Only morning Newspaper in the Amarillo Country. Covers the Panhandle of Texas, Eastern New Mexico, Southern Colorado and Western Oklahoma from twelve to twenty-four hours in advance of Denver, Dallas, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, and other papers carrying telegraphic dispatches.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

The Daily News will be delivered by carrier anywhere in Amarillo, or by mail outside of the city, for \$5.00 a year, or 50c a month, in advance.

## TOP OF THE MORNING.

The Octopi appears to be the only variety which is not in favor in Texas.

Missouri's prize cow is named Carlotta Pontiac, which sounds rich as cream.

If T. R. gets at all obstreperous in the New York campaign, we prescribe a bromo-Sulzer.

The Oklahoma press is talking smaller legislatures. Good. That will assure larger legislators.

Sedition has just been discovered in Mexico City. And we thought that was its breeding ground.

Odd isn't it While the growers are fighting to beat free sugar, Congress is laboring strenuously to free beet sugar.

One suspicion that the Oklahoma jury which spent hours in an effort to determine just what constitutes a game of poker was bluffing.

## THE PANHANDLE PRESS.

There are many people against any movement for the advancement of their town, and they become mere obstacles in the path of progress. They do not mind the progress, but they want it without paying for it. So, of course, they don't get it. The world doesn't work that way. Progress, like every other good thing, costs something both in money and in effort. The man who is too stingy to pay his share or too lazy to do his part isn't going to help in any good work, and it is sheer impudence for such a person to call himself progressive.—Wichita Falls Searchlight.

He does it though, and frequently. It becomes necessary for the real progressive, the man who puts his hand to the job, to drag along the alleged, in the forward march of progress. Every town and city owns that sort. If it were possible to put him and his hammer in cold storage for a season larger things might be accomplished.

Three thousand dead flies make one pint, 6,000 dead flies or two pints make one quart, 24,000 dead flies or four quarts make one gallon, 192,000 dead flies or eight gallons make one bushel, 12,000,000 dead flies or 62 1-4 bushels (about) make one half ton of dead flies; and one female fly killed now equals 12,000,000 or one-half ton of flies killed two months from now. If you ever intend to swat a fly now is the time.—Lynn County News.

In the face of such an array of formidable figures, we are prone to agree. Postponing a thorough test of the accuracy of Editor Crie's calculations. The News hastens to join the swat chorus. Children are dying in other sections of Texas in large numbers. Too late, the cities where epidemics prevail are making strenuous efforts to assure thorough sanitation and to wage relentless war on the invading fly. This section of Texas should profit by the example, and bestir now to concerted action. No one can doubt that the fly is a spreader of diseases, and should be swatted. Clean, screen and swat, is a good working slogan.

## INFANTILE COMPLAINTS.

The spread of infantile paralysis and other diseases common to early childhood is well calculated to arouse general apprehension throughout Texas. With the high altitude, pure air and water, and cool summer climate, Amarillo is dis-

tinctly favored, and no serious epidemic may be anticipated, if the citizenship falls strongly in line with the general anti-fly, anti-dirt campaign, inaugurated recently by the Federation of Women. The exercise of energetic precaution would preclude the possibility of disease outbreaks, and concerted effort for a single week would make of Amarillo a rubbishless, weedless, flyless, spotless city.

As a matter of information to mothers, The News reproduces the following from a recent issue of the Farm & Ranch:

The first warm days in June bring a burden of apprehension to young mothers. The babies who have thrived during the winter and spring show the effects of the changed season. They grow pale, they become restless, their digestion is feeble. Every mother wonders, as she looks at her child, whether or not it will survive the warm months of summer.

No mother can get a positive answer to this question; but every mother can be assured that if she is careful of her child and mindful of a few essentials, she can give her child nine chances of living to one of dying. The most important thing to do is to watch the baby's food. If the child is breast-fed and the mother is careful in her personal habits, there is comparatively small danger. If the baby is bottle-fed, there is much greater danger of sickness, but this can be minimized by a few simple precautions.

These are the things to do:

1. See that the baby gets fresh and pure milk.
2. See that the milk never sours nor gets heated before being delivered to you.
3. See that the milk is kept cool after you get it.
4. See that the milk and nursing bottles are boiled as often as used.
5. See that everything used in preparing the milk is kept clean.
6. See that flies are kept away from the baby and the baby's bottles.
7. See that a physician examines your baby, prescribes its food and directs its treatment whenever the child is sick.
8. Keep the baby out of doors in the fresh air as much as possible.
9. Feed the baby regularly and not every time it cries or frets.
10. Give the baby water to drink at such times and in amounts as the season and age of the baby require.

## THE NEED OF CANNERIES.

The loss accruing last year to the growers of perishable products in this State through inability to find a market, has started the rehabilitation of old, and the erecting of new canneries in the fruit and vegetable belt to handle the surplus stock, says the Commercial Secretaries.

The turning of waste into profit adds to the permanency of our fruit and truck industry and contributes toward the general prosperity of our commonwealth but an encouraging and important feature of our manufacturing operation along these lines is—that the home people are behind them. When a community ceases to cry for help and puts its shoulder to the wheel, it is on the broad highway to success and then it acquires from actual experience a knowledge of industry essential to maintaining conditions favorable to growth and development.

## THE NEW.

(By George Matthew Adams.)

We are all more or less slaves to The Old. We shy at The New. And yet the Old at one time was The New. The most marvelous and interesting period of anything, be it a Thought, a Plan, or a Human Being, is at Birth. For at that time it is The New. And all attention and all eyes center there and then.

Get acquainted with New Ideas, New Viewpoints, New Angles of Vision—New People.

You may be dealing with the same things day after day. But seek each day to look at them from New Viewpoints. Get back of them and discover New Angles. They contain elements that you never suspected. They contain possibilities of which you never dreamed. Even the people with whom you come in contact hourly may hold within them wells of priceless inspiration that you have never tapped.

In New Things real Worth asserts itself, and finds its level.

Your personal growth and high standing in the business of this life depends upon the willingness and open mindedness with which you take to New Things. Therefore, be ready to move alongside and under cover of Progress by grasping eagerly at The New in whatever shape it is handed to you. If you feel yourself held in the monotony of your work, as though in the grip of a vise, get loose. Hunt out The New—renew your strength in its pursuit.

For New Jobs, like "New Occasions," as Lowell once wrote, "teach new Duties, and Time makes Alient Good uncouth."

Be not afraid of The New.

## UNITED EFFORT

## PANHANDLE NEED

(Continued From Page One.)

location must have the easiest accessibility, and be prepared to entertain many thousands of visitors. There must be exhibits large and comprehensive in variety, interesting and broad in extent and scope, with features no less important in the way of amusements, fun and entertainment.

All of these, and more, too, is possible for the "All-Panhandle Fair" at Amarillo, as such would have the cordial support and hearty co-operation of every city, town and community of all the Panhandle, and be made to personally epitomize the strength, resources and zeal of a great people and a growing region of country.

The past two or three years I have visited several of the County Fairs held at various points in the Panhandle, and while these Fairs were indeed interesting and instructive they did not accomplish the full expectation of the people who had hoped they would attract large numbers of people that might be interested in the settlement and development of their respective counties, and such people were largely lacking in attendance.

It is admittedly true that these County Fairs do immense good in stimulating the ambition and the energies of the home people, and all such institutions should be continued, and as many others organized and established, as possible to become the adjunct of the great "All-Panhandle Fair" at Amarillo.

The exhibits at the big Fair at Amarillo could embody the best of all the counties, which would eventually result in a permanent Exhibit Hall or building in Amarillo, and be open for the reception and inspection of every visitor or passenger entering and leaving Amarillo, the great gateway of the Panhandle, always having a large inflow and outflow of transient people from any and every quarter of Texas and the United States as a whole.

In this Hall or Building of Permanent Exhibits each county would have its own subdivision, with the whole presided over by an official of the Fair Association, whose only interest would be to unselfishly serve each and every county of the Panhandle as a factor and a part of the great Fair dedicated to the growth and unfolding of the matchless Panhandle in its immediacy and entirety.

Especially useful and beneficial will the "All-Panhandle Fair" prove in setting the Panhandle right before the millions of Texas people, which will be treated in the issue to follow.

## AMERICANS STUDYING IRRIGATION IN ITALY

MILAN, Italy, June 12.—On a dry and gravelly soil farmers of this district harvest as many as nine orange crops in a single year, according to statements made by agricultural experts to members of the American Commission on Agricultural Cooperation today. The secret of the extreme fertility of this region lies in the system of irrigation, which was shown to the Americans.

In the days when Milan was a powerful independent power, the victories of the Milanese troops were celebrated not by statues, but by the more sensible idea of building canals or irrigating systems. As a consequence the country about this city is honeycombed with irrigation ditches. About twenty years ago, a plant was erected by the government to carry the sewage of the city into these ditches. From the main canal the sewage charged water is carried through the irrigating ditches into the fields.

This water spreads thinly over the fields and since it has a comparatively high temperature the fields are kept green and productive for all except about forty days of the year, despite the fact that the winters are comparatively severe. The heavy forage crop which this system makes possible is responsible for the great development of the dairy industry of this district. Large quantities of cheese and condensed milk are exported each year to countries which have better natural facilities for dairy products than the country about Milan.

Even the street sweepings of the city are used to increase the productivity of the neighboring farms. Bones and other refuse matter of a similar character are used in the manufacture of fertilizers, and the manure is sold to the farmers engaged in intensive agriculture, principally in raising silk worms. The fertilizer sales are insufficient to meet the expenses of operating the system. The cost balance is made up through taxes.

Abundant labor is needed to obtain the marvellous results which the statistics of this district show. But progressive methods are also depended upon. American farm machinery is frequently seen by the American visitors to northern Italy.

Where such intensive cultivation is practiced it is profitable to use large quantities of fertilizers and manure. To the south of Milan where most of the irrigated lands are situated the farms are about 250 acres. The principal industry of these farms is dairying, the herds averaging from 100 to 150 cows. The milk is used in cheese making chiefly. The American Commissioners were shown some excellent types of co-operative dairies which are perfectly fitted to the type of farmer in that district who can not profitably make his butter and market his produce alone as his farming is on too small a scale.

The fact must not be lost sight of that the Italian farmers are progressing and that their progress is based upon thrift. The lesson learned by the American Commission in Italy has been a lesson in industry and thrift.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS EMBARK FOR EUROPE

BOSTON, Mass., June 12.—Hundreds of Sunday school workers thronged the White Star line docks today and gave an enthusiastic "bon voyage" to the steamship Canopic as she steamed away for Europe carrying the main body of the American delegates to the World's Sunday School Convention which is to be held next month in Zurich, Switzerland. Four hundred delegates sailed on the Canopic, which was specially chartered for the trip. Nearly all of the states and several of the Canadian provinces were represented in the party.

The Canopic party, though it is the largest single party of American delegates and includes nearly all of the Sunday school association officials, represents only a comparatively small part of the whole army of American delegates who will attend the Zurich convention. Other parties representing the United States are scheduled to sail later in the month from New York, Philadelphia and Boston, while two large parties of Canadian delegates are to depart from Montreal, the first sailing next Saturday and the second on Saturday week. It is estimated that the total number of Americans at the convention will be not less than two thousand.

The convention at Zurich will be the seventh great gathering of its kind that has been held under the auspices of the World's Sunday school associations. Marion Lawrence of Toledo, O., who is the gen-

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eral secretary of the world's association states that all indications point to a larger attendance than at any of the previous conventions. Every country of Europe has promised a large representation. The convention will have its formal opening on July 8. The programme will have for its general theme: "The Sunday School and the Great Commission," and for eight days Sunday school specialists from all parts of the world will give their thought to the consideration of the problems of "The Sunday School Conquest of the World."

One of the strong features of the convention will be the Sunday school roll call of nations, with five-minute responses from representatives of forty countries. A choir of 300 voices under the leadership of Prof. A. J. Bucher of Cincinnati, will be another feature. For the convention concert the Tonhalle Zurich Symphony Orchestra of forty-two pieces, one of the finest in all Europe, will contribute to the programme.

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